

PERTINENT POLITICAL PRATTLE

(By A. T. Edmonston.)

Jefferson City, Mo., April 26.—The paramount issue which will be before the "gops" of Missouri when they assemble early in May at Kansas City for their State convention, is the wet and dry problem, chiefly due to the extremely dripping characteristics of the majority of the huge delegation the irrepressible oasis, St. Louis, has selected to represent it at that momentous party event. With bulging hip pockets indicative that the invading John Barleycorn bunch is fully prepared to withstand a drought of two days' duration, if the city on the Kaw is as arid as national prohibition intends it to be, the St. Louis "gops", after each has imbibed a good-sized shot to supply the necessary stamina, will proceed to loudly exploit their opposition to the renomination of United States Senator Selden P. Spencer, and to the selection at the August primary of the former progressive leader, Arthur M. Hyde, of Trenton, as the gubernatorial standard bearer. Bacchanal disciples from Kansas City, St. Joseph, Sedalia, Springfield, St. Charles, Ste. Genevieve, Hermann, Washington, Cape Girardeau, Jefferson City, Joplin and other Missouri cities, firm in the belief that the joy was taken out of life the day the Federal lid was tightly clamped down, will join in the hue and cry that the convention must emphatically go on record in opposition to prohibition and that only faithful devotees of Gambrinus should be inducted for places on the State ticket to be named primary day. Pro-German delegates from Franklin, Gasconade, Osage, Cole, Jefferson, Warren, Perry, St. Charles and St. Louis counties, with a chuckle of glee will insist that the steam roller which is to be used on Spencer and Hyde for their prohibition proclivities and activities, be well oiled before it is brought into use so that there will be no hitch or flaw in the job, and also that the convention platform include a plank so waterlogged that the mere reading of it will produce exhalation.

"Wet" Calliope to be Jammed
Suffice for the Kansas City convention program of the parched "gops" from St. Louis and other former "wet" Missouri Republican strongholds. All would be well for the anti-prohibitionists of that party if they were in the majority and could readily suppress all opposition, but being hopelessly in the minority in the State as a whole at the ratio of two to one, there still remains to be related the other side of what really will happen at this coming partisan gathering. Republican delegates from ninety of the one hundred and fourteen counties of Missouri, both men and women, who will attend the Kansas City conference, stand absolutely for Federal prohibition and are never backward in promulgating this fact to the world when the occasion requires. This mighty dry army, to be slightly augmented through a few scattering prohibitionists who managed somehow to get on the delegations which represent the "wet" spots of the State, in full feathers and warpaint, will create a tremendous din when the John Barleycorn forces of the big cities are put to rout, the inelegant plank badly splintered and a monkey-wrench tossed into the noise producing portion of the "wet" calliope.

Dry Republicans Behind Spencer and Hyde.

If the State-wide primary was held tomorrow the heavy dry Republican majority of rural Missouri would easily nominate both Senator Spencer and Lawyer Hyde for the honors they seek on the party ticket. Each would carry at least ninety counties by more than enough to overcome the lead the "wets" will give their opponents in the large cities. Students of political conditions already concede that Spencer will lose no strength between now and the August primary and will not on that day. The party vote he is bound to corral in St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and other Missouri cities with "damp" excesses in their population, will help to swell his majority over his two opponents. The advantage he has over Hyde who seeks to become the Republican nominee for Governor, is that two senatorial aspirants will split the opposing "wet" vote between them. But his nomination at the coming primary is a certainty even if one of the other two contestants is taken suddenly with a chill and withdrawn. The way it looks now, Col. Dwight M. Davis of St. Louis, who saw some actual service in France during the war and won a laurel or two, will run second in the coming "gop" senatorial sweepstakes, chiefly for the reason that the "wet" Republicans of St. Louis and Kansas City look with favor on his candidacy. But his brilliant army record will lose him more Republican votes than it will gain. The pro-German element of the party, which is by no means a small faction, remembering that he actually and materially aided in putting the quietus on one-armed Willie Hohenzollern, will not support him. An neither will these Teutonic Republicans rally to the standard of Senator Spencer, recalling that he is strongly opposed to restoring to power the brewery autocrat prohibition dethroned, King Gambrinus of ancient Flemish mythology. And, again, the Republican Huns have not forgotten the very patriotic and highly appropriate address Senator Spencer delivered on July 4, last, at Fredericksburg, Va., in course of which he chastised Germany and the Kaiser and Teutonic militarism and enlightenment and culture. There is only one Republican senatorial candidate the German "gops" of Missouri look upon with favor and he is Lawyer James L. Minnis, formerly of the Wabash railroad. This assertion does not in the least question his loyalty, Americanism and patriotism of this toga aspirant, but the support of this element of the Republican party is awarded him chiefly for the good reason that the platform he is espousing is construed to be liberal enough to meet the demands of the most fierce anti-prohibitionists, and that he took no actual part in the hostilities of the recent war.

Brewery Money to be Freely Used.
The "wet gops" of the larger Mis-

souri cities will definitely decide during the Kansas City convention whether or not Editor E. E. McJimsey is to be their primary candidate. There are many anti-prohibition Republicans, especially in the western half of Missouri, who are of the opinion that State Senator Howard Grey of Carthage, who has no editorial, political or any other kind of past, would make a very strong candidate at the primary and, finally, at the general election. He is classed by the "wet" portion of the Republican party as being very liberal in his views. What the liquor element of the "gops" is insisting upon is a man who can and will defeat Hyde on primary day. The Grundy county man is being objected to for the reason that he is a very active prohibition advocate and years ago very materially assisted in placing that county and his home town, Trenton, in the dry column. "Wet" Republicans have strong reasons for their belief that Editor McJimsey will be easily picked for Hyde on primary day. All signs indicate that the Springfield Senator will not bring home the bacon, Tuesday, August 3.

A DISGUSTED REPUBLICAN

The Washington dispatches referred to a few days ago to a speech made in the House of Representatives by Alvan T. Fuller. Mr. Fuller is a Republican, sent to the House by the same State that sent Mr. Lodge to the Senate. His speech, because as a Republican, he told some ugly truths about this "Republican" colleague in Congress, created something of a sensation.

After showing the unconstitutionality of the House's effort to make peace by resolution, he said:

"The people of the United States have paid a great price for victory. They are in very truth crying for the bread of peace and the politicians would give them a stone. I would cut off my right hand before I would support a resolution which in substance puts the House on record as endorsing the action of the treaty-wreckers in the Senate."

"This peace resolution is a sugar-coated pill prescribed by Dr. Lodge to be taken by all regular Republicans before thinking. It is as senseless as well as senseless and will in effect put the stamp of approval of the House of Representatives on the action of the treaty-wreckers in the Senate. If you are a Republican and you are sick it will make you well, and if you are well it will make you better."

"Would to God it might cure the Republican party of the sleeping sickness that has kept it from doing anything constructive since they captured control of the House and Senate, except to criticize the Democrats. How about the reforms Republicans were to put into effect when they came into control? Where is the budget? What have they done about the taxes? How have they reduced the high cost of living?"

"For my own part, I believe the time will come when men will be ashamed of rigging the President because of his foreign policy and of opposing the League to Enforce Peace as those partisan politicians were who fought and criticized Abraham Lincoln."

"I am a Republican. I believe a Republican is to be the next President of the United States, but I cannot forge the obligation we owe to the men who fought and won the war to make it what we claimed it was then, namely, a war to end all wars."

"I am proud to endorse the President's foreign policy and his efforts to make a league to preserve peace, although I do not find myself in accord with him on domestic and economic questions. And in considering this question, while I do so as a Republican, I thank God I am an American first and a Republican afterwards, rather than that I should consider this important question from the standpoint of personal or party advantage."

Mr. Fuller in his attitude on the Peace Treaty stands squarely on the platform which the Massachusetts Republicans adopted after rejecting the treaty urged by Senator Lodge. The truth that he told in this speech was known to be the truth by those who heard it. And yet so true have the Republicans in Congress drawn the party line on the Peace Treaty and so determined were they to pass the peace declaration resolution for merely campaign purposes that only one Republican Representative voted with Mr. Fuller against it.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SHOE PRICES

Statistics submitted by the Federal Trade Commission in a memorandum bringing up to date the results of the investigation it made into the shoe industry several months ago will be used in the United States Senate's investigation of the boot and shoe business. According to this authority, shoes which were selling for \$9 in the fall of 1919 were selling for \$10.50 in the spring of 1920. The price charged by the manufacturers in these two periods was \$4.36 and \$5.48 respectively. In 1919, the leather cost \$2.33 and \$3.37 in 1920. The labor cost ninety cents and \$1.04 for the respective dates. The manufacturer took a margin of eighty-nine cents in 1919, and \$1.02 in 1920, and the retailer took \$3.75 and \$4 at the corresponding dates.

TRUE G. O. P. PLATFORM

We, the bosses of the grand old party, for one time in our lives, are going to be truthful and, therefore, frankly state that we will do in the future what we have always tried to do in the past—that is, put forth every effort within our power, by fair means or foul, to secure all the offices in the land. This is the paramount issue.

We point with pride to the election of Senator Newberry of Michigan for it proves that we can do almost anything we want to do when we have the money, and we either have it or know how to get it.

We are unalterably opposed to anything that President Wilson advocates, and we pledge our advocacy of anything that he opposes.

We are in favor, as has been our custom in the past, of looking after big business and of letting the masses "root hog or die," for the common people amount to nothing anyway, outside of voting when the time comes, and it doesn't make much difference whether they do that or not when we have everything in our hands, for we can count the votes as we please anyhow.

We are most profoundly proud of the record we have made in a political way, for we have played politics so insistently and persistently that we have handicapped President Wilson in such a way that at least a portion of the good his administration might have done has been spoiled—(for the Lord knows, and most people know it, too, that Wilson has, in spite of us, given the people such a remarkably good administration that our outlook is not at all what we should like to see it.)

We are opposed to the League of Nations, for it might be the means of keeping us out of war, and Woodrow Wilson would get credit for it.

We are opposed to the President, especially if he be a Democrat, having anything to do with public questions and problems; they should be left to the Congress, especially if it be Republican.

We condemn Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, for allowing the late war to end before the millions of dollars worth of war equipment which we had made were worn out in the service; and having permitted the war to end when it did, we condemn him again for having had a single warship or any munitions on hand when it ended—that was gross extravagance.—J. P. Campbell, Doniphan, Mo.

SCHOOL NEWS NOTES

Reports from seventeen county seat towns in various parts of Missouri indicate salaries of City Superintendents of schools to be paid next year as follows: Carthage \$3700, Cape Girardeau \$3300, Jefferson City \$3100, Poplar Bluff, Nevada, Kennett and Kirksville, \$3000; Unionville, \$2650, California, Clinton and Liberty \$2400, Gallatin \$2250, Milan and Lebanon \$2200, Troy and Lamar \$2000, and Hartsville \$1800. These towns plan to pay their high school teachers, exclusive of principals, average salaries of \$1192.60.

Grade teachers are to receive \$883.18 as their average annual salary according to reports of superintendents of schools from 14 Missouri towns and cities. The average according to the superintendents are to be \$980.35. These are distributed as follows: Excelsior Springs \$1225, Sikeston \$1100, Cape Girardeau \$1045, Nevada \$1000, Webb City, and Belton \$1000, Elvins \$990, Higginsville \$900, Auxvasse \$885 and Unionville \$810.

Supt. L. M. List of Harrisonville, Missouri has resigned his position as superintendent of schools at that place to accept a business position in Tulsa, Oklahoma, at an initial salary of \$5000 a year; his salary as superintendent was \$1800. Supt. C. A. McMillan of Raymore has been elected to the position resigned by Professor List.

HENSLEY WILL RESIGN AS U. S. ATTORNEY TO JOIN PRIVATE LAW FIRM

The following from Wednesday's Globe-Democrat will be of interest to the many friends of Hon. Walter L. Hensley in Farmington and throughout this section of the State:

Walter L. Hensley of Farmington, former Congressman, will shortly resign as United States District Attorney at St. Louis, to which he was appointed by President Wilson March 1, 1919, to become a member of the law firm of Wilfey, McIntyre & Nardin. Formal announcement of his resignation and affiliation with this law firm will be made about May 1.

The information about Hensley's resignation and his arrangement to enter the law firm headed by former United States Senator X. P. Wilfey was verified by Hensley and Wilfey when they were asked about it, although they said it had been planned to make formal announcement May 1. Hensley began his public career in St. Francois county, where he served two terms as Prosecuting Attorney. He was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket in the Thirteenth District in 1910 and served for eight years.

A few days before his term ended in Congress Hensley was appointed by President Wilson as District Attorney at St. Louis to succeed Arthur L. Oliver of Caruthersville.

Hensley took office March 13, 1919. During his incumbency many prosecutions for violations of the liquor, anti-profitteering and war-time laws have been made. Who will succeed Hensley has not been disclosed.

LEAD

The tendency to a return of strength noted last week has been intensified. The market is stronger and prices are higher in the outside market. They have even reached a parity with those of the leading interests so that lead for early shipment is quoted at 9.25c, New York, or 9c, St. Louis, in both markets. It is impossible to buy the metal for early delivery at less than 9.25c, New York, and early shipment has sold at as high as 9.31c; for June at 9.50c.

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THE WAY TO PLANT SOYBEANS

The soybean crop may be planted in rows, may be drilled, or may be sown broadcast. It should be planted according to the purpose for which it is to be used, says W. C. Etheridge of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture in Extension Circular 75.

A crop intended for seed should always be planted in rows which are far enough apart for convenient cultivation. Three feet is the usual distance, although they are sometimes as far apart as forty-four inches. On poor land a crop intended for hay will usually yield more when planted in rows and cultivated than when drilled or sown broadcast. And also when the land is foul with weeds and grass, planting in rows will be necessary, for under such conditions the crop must be cultivated to be successful.

But when a crop intended for hay is to be planted on good land, it should be drilled or sown broadcast. For even though twice the quantity of seed is required, drilling or broadcasting is advisable for the production of hay on good land. The yields will be larger and the hay of finer quality.

An ordinary grain drill is the best means of planting a crop of soybeans when a thick growth for hay is desired. It may also be used when the crop is to be planted in rows for seed. By covering some of the feedcups in the drill, the rows may be spaced as desired. The corn planter, however, is somewhat more satisfactory than the grain drill for planting the crop in rows, provided care is taken to plant very shallow. Special plates for planting beans are now furnished with most modern corn planters. When a special bean plate is not at hand, the corn plate which makes the heaviest seeding may be used.

The soybean may be planted at any time after the last killing frost in spring and until midsummer. But there is no advantage in planting very early before warm weather. A considerable part of the early planted crop is usually killed by cool weather and the rest of it makes practically no growth until warm weather comes. Also, the early planted crop is likely to be bothered by the early weeds which are not hindered by cool weather.

The best date for planting soybeans will of course vary with the locality, but it is a safe practice to put in the crop about two weeks later than the average time of planting corn.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in curatorial conditions. Send for testimonials free.

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Hall's Catarrh Pills for constipation.

MISSOURI WEEKLY INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

After all is said and done about the high cost of living, there is just one remedy, increased production and a full day's work for a full day's pay.

April 26—Kansas City—Simplex Co. expending \$100,000 remodeling factory.

Independence—Latter Day Saints plant erection \$300,000 auditorium here.

Kansas City—Butler Motor Co. plans erection of 6-story "Flatiron" building.

Faber—New clay products manufacturing plant to be established here.

The outlaw switchmen's strike was just another step in the program of revolution that is being promoted by radicals in this country.

Jefferson City—One of the largest mergers in history of Missouri will take place when Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. consolidates its systems in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas into a \$2,000,000 corporation, with headquarters at St. Louis. The consolidation is to be brought about to facilitate operation of the company's systems in the five states. The public service commission has authorized fulfillment of the plan.

Marysville—\$75,000 bond issue carries for high school gymnasium.

Brussels—Osark Oil & Gas Co. drilling deep test oil well near here.

Monett—Broadway hotel expending \$20,000 enlarging and remodeling.

Clark—Masons rebuilding two buildings recently destroyed by fire.

Humansville—Ice plant completed, machinery installed.

Kansas City—\$50,000 site purchased for Federal Reserve Bank.

Carrollton—March land sales in Carroll county totaled \$5,637,169.08.

Galena—Corner stone laid for Stone county's new court house.

New Hampton—Material assembled to build new concrete grain elevator. The continued closing of gold mines is bringing the nation to a realization of the fact that if something is not done to help the gold miner meet present conditions, we will soon be without gold.

St. Joseph—Savannah road to be paved from city limits to County Club.

Carthage—Three new apartment houses to be built to cost \$120,000.

Kansas City—Construction of \$1,000,000 Orpheum theatre building to begin soon.

Joplin—New oxide plant to begin operating.

Seymour—\$23,250 bond issue carries for new high school building.

Hopkins—Several new residences and barns under construction and many building contracts let for new future.

Perryville to oil principal streets.

Payette—\$70,000 bond issue carries for waterworks extensions.

St. Louis opens school for janitors. Course of 30 lessons includes Stationary Engineering, window washing and coal shoveling.

St. Louis—United Railway Co. to expend \$2,000,000 for 150 new cars, pay-after-you-enter type.

Kansas City—\$101,650 paid for site for new \$1,000,000 Masonic Temple.

Kansas City—Magnesite Stucco Material Co. erecting factory to manufacture stucco and granite marble flooring.

According to figures published from North Dakota State Tax Commission, state taxes increased 261 per cent from 1916 to 1919 under NonPartisan league rule with huge bond issues for state owned bank and other industries.

Kansas City—\$27,500 site purchased for new three-story business building.

Granite City—Shorthorn cow raised here sold in Chicago for \$3,350.

Higginsville—Plans projected to build \$20,444 Community Hall.

Adrian has new plant equipped for manufacturing both ice and cheese.

Paris—Monroe county farmer sold \$69 worth butter and milk from eight Jersey cows in one week.

St. Joseph Street Railway Co. pays \$5,950.58 one per cent quarterly franchise tax.

Continuous and efficient service by public utilities can only be maintained where there is co-operation between the employees, the owners, the management and the public.

Hornersville—Contract let for new brick business building.

Hawthorne Station—Subway to be constructed under Chicago and Alton railway tracks near here, eliminating a dangerous crossing.

Jefferson City—State Treasury has balance on hand of \$10,250,000.

PROFITABLE TOMATO FERTILIZERS

As a result of tests made by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture and reported in Bulletin 169, it appears that tomato growers could profitably increase the yield and earliness of the crop by the use of at least 250 pounds to the acre of a commercial mixed fertilizer. One analyzing three or four per cent nitrogen and ten to twelve per cent phosphorus is suggested.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Francois County Bank will be held at the office of said bank on Monday, May 3rd, 1920, at ten o'clock a. m., and that said meeting will be in session until four o'clock p. m. on said day. The purpose of the meeting will be to elect seven directors of said bank for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before said meeting.

Given under our hands this 22nd day of April, 1920.

E. E. Swink, Vice President.

Attest: R. L. ALLEN, Cashier.

A subscription to The Times will help you thro the year